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Executive summary

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

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II. Executive summary

Palau

1. Introduction: Overview of the legal and institutional framework of Palau in the context of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The Republic of Palau (hereinafter Palau) deposited its instrument of accession with the Secretary-General on 24 March 2009 (C.N.184.2009.TREATIES-6), pursuant to the Joint Senate Resolution 8-7 that was adopted on 20 February 2009. The Convention entered into force in Palau on 23 April 2009.

Palau was placed under the administration of the United States of America after the Second World War as one of the United Nations Trust Territories, but gained independence on 1 October 1994. Its governing system is therefore much influenced by and modelled after the American and its legal system. It also follows the monist approach making international treaties and conventions the law of the land after ratification. English is the country's main official language.

Palau adopted its Constitution in 1981. The Constitution provides for the separation of powers into three branches of Government: the executive, legislature and judiciary. The executive power is vested in the President, who acts as the chief executive of the National Government. The legislative power resides in a bicameral legislature known as the Olbiil Era Kelulau (OEK), composed of a lower house, the House of Delegates, and an upper house, the Senate.

Key authorities in regard to the fight against corruption are the Office of the Attorney-General under the Ministry of Justice, the Special Prosecutor, the Office of Public Auditor, Ethics Commission, Office of Ombudsman, Bureau of Public Safety and the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU).

2. Chapter III: Criminalization and law enforcement

2.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review

Bribery and trading in influence (arts. 15, 16, 18 and 21)

Provisions on bribery can be found in the Penal Code of Palau 2014 under Title 17 of the Palau National Code (PNC) in sections 4100(a)(1) and 4100(a)(2), as well as section 656 of Title 40 of PNC; these are to be read in conjunction with sections 661 (penalties) and 3902 (compounding a crime) of Title 17 of PNC. The passive form of bribery of a public servant is deemed a class B felony (s.4100(d), Title 17 of PNC).

A "public servant" is defined in section 3800(15) of Title 17 of PNC as "any officer or employee of any branch of government, whether elected, appointed, or otherwise employed, and any person participating as advisor, consultant, or otherwise, in performing a governmental function, but the term does not include jurors or witnesses". Section 4100(c) of Title 17 of PNC extends the definition to also include persons who have been elected, appointed or designated to become a public servant although not yet occupying that position. The definition does not extend to a foreign public servant or an international civil servant. Bribery of foreign public officials or officials of public international organizations is not criminalized in Palau.

Section 3917 of Title 17 of PNC covers the offence of misconduct in public office. Palau relies on the general provisions on bribery (s.4100(a), Title 17 of PNC) and misconduct in public office to pursue cases of trading in influence. Supposed influence is covered in section 4100(c) of Title 17 of PNC.

Provisions governing bribery in the private sector are found in section 3000 of Title 17 of PNC.

Money-laundering, concealment (arts. 23 and 24)

Section 3301 of Title 17 of PNC criminalizes the offence of money-laundering. The legislation to investigate cases of money-laundering is in Title 17 of PNC and the Anti-Money-laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act of 2001 (MLPC). General provisions of criminal attempt, solicitation and conspiracy also apply to money-laundering.

Section 4 (g) of MLPC defines a "crime" or "predicate offence" to be any act committed in Palau that is a felony, or any act committed abroad, which constitutes an offence in that country and could have constituted a felony had it occurred in Palau. In cross-referencing the definition of the word "crime" with section 105 of the Penal Code paragraph (b), "a crime is a felony ... sentenced to a term of imprisonment that is in excess of one year". Sections 104(a)(2)-(3) and 3301(c) of Title 17 of PNC are complementary. Palau adopts the threshold approach to include a wide range of predicate offences. Nevertheless, section 3(c) of MLPC does not require a conviction of such an "... offence to establish that the property was the proceeds of a predicate offence or to be convicted of laundering such proceeds".

Sections 2600(g) and 2612(a) of Title 17 of PNC govern concealment, and read together with the MLPC, cover the concealment of assets obtained illegally that are the proceeds of crime.

Embezzlement, abuse of functions and illicit enrichment (arts. 17, 19, 20 and 22)

Embezzlement and related crimes are defined in sections 2300 and 2600(a)-(g) of Title 17 of PNC. Section 2600 criminalizes theft and other related offences, including obtaining or exerting unauthorized control over property, obtaining or exerting control of property through deception, appropriating property, obtaining services by deception, diverting services, failing to make required disposition of funds and receiving stolen property.

Chapters 23 and 26 (which include ss.2600(a)-(g)) also cover embezzlement in the private sector.

Abuse of functions is criminalized in section 3917 of Title 17 of PNC. A person who, being a public official (as defined under s.601, Title 33 of PNC), does any illegal acts under the colour of office, or who wilfully neglects to perform the duties of his or her office as provided by law, shall be guilty of misconduct in public office.

Illicit enrichment is not criminalized in Palau due to constitutional limitations.

Obstruction of justice (art. 25)

Obstruction of justice and related offences are comprehensively covered in Title 17 of PNC. Sections 4300 to 4304 criminalize the bribery of or by a witness, intimidating a witness, tampering with a witness, retaliating against a witness and obstruction of justice. Sections 1403 and 1404 criminalize assaults against a law enforcement officer, while section 4307 covers jury tampering.

Liability of legal persons (art. 26)

Section 112(g) of Title 17 of PNC "includes any natural person whose identity can be established by means of scientific analysis ... and where relevant, a corporation or an unincorporated association". Section 227 provides for penal liability to also be established for legal persons and covers corporations and unincorporated associations. Sections 228-229 establish the criminal liability of a natural person acting, or under a duty to act, on their behalf.

Sections 618 and 650 of Title 17 of PNC govern liabilities, definitions and penalties that may specifically apply to legal persons, such as fines, forfeiture and revocation of licenses. In addition to the penal sanctions, if convicted of money-laundering under Chapter 33 of Title 17 of PNC, the court may also resort to administrative sanctions and terminate or restrict the business of the person convicted (s.3302) and increase the penalty by one third (s.3303).

Participation and attempt (art. 27)

Participation is covered in sections 900 and 1000 of Title 17 of PNC. Conspiracy, attempt and preparation are covered under sections 801, 802, 900 and 1000 of Title 17 of PNC.

Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions; cooperation with law enforcement authorities (arts. 30 and 37)

Most offences under the United Nations Convention against Corruption are criminalized by a maximum term of imprisonment of 5 or 10 years; sections 650, 651 and 655 of Title 17 of PNC also provide for fines ranging from $500-50,000 or any higher amount equal to double the pecuniary gain from the offence. Section 3301(c) allows fines in cases of money-laundering, up to twice the amount laundered or $500,000, whichever is the greater.

Public officials have a functional immunity referred to as "good faith" immunity, i.e. acting within the colour of office. However, the Constitution affords judges' absolute immunity as well as members of Congress, albeit during session only. Individual waivers of this immunity can and have been executed by the executive branch.

The Attorney-General has wide discretionary legal powers to prosecute persons for corruption offences (s.1, Executive Order No. 288) similar to the Office of the Special Prosecutor.

Conditions on release pending trial or appeal are secured through bail offered by the police as well as the courts (ss.217 and 601-608, Title 18 of PNC) with property, cash or a third party as guarantee. Bail can also been granted at the court's discretion in corruption cases.

The procedures governing parole, including the terms, recommitment and final unconditional release, are set out in section 667 of Title 17 of PNC. Prisoners have a constitutional right to request parole after serving one-third of their sentence, at which stage foreigners are often deported to their country of origin. At the time of the country visit, the Attorney-General's Office was drafting guidelines for the Parole Board.

Public servants may be dismissed, demoted or suspended for any length of time without pay, but in cases exceeding two days, the employee must be given written notice stating the reasons why according to section 425 of PNC Title 33, with a right to appeal the decision to a grievance panel (s.661, PNC Title 40; s.426, PNC Title 33).

Regarding disqualification from holding public office, the application of Chapter 11 of the "Public Service System Rules and Regulations" has led to the removal of an accused from office and prevented the person from applying to public office for the next 10 years. Due to the size of the population and high number of people employed by the Government, it was decided not to permanently prevent convicted offenders from being considered for public office after a given period of time. Part 11.5 of Chapter 11 covers "members of any board, public corporation, commission, or other agency or appointed public officials whose appointments are made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate".

Existing disciplinary measures include dismissal, demotion or suspension of an employee without pay. An appeal can be issued to a grievance panel (ss.425-426, Title 33 of PNC; s.661, Title 40 of PNC).

The Offices of the Attorney-General and Special Prosecutor have the discretion, when appropriate: to charge a defendant with lesser offences or sentences in exchange for cooperating; or to plea bargain with an accused in exchange for cooperating in investigating and prosecuting other offenders. Transactional or testimonial immunity can be granted with the approval of the Court; Palau commonly uses the latter. Immunity can be extended to any person (regardless of nationality) in Palau. However, in relation to money-laundering, section 3304 of Title 17 of PNC provides for a decrease in the penalties against perpetrators in exchange for cooperation.

Protection of witnesses and reporting persons (arts. 32 and 33)

While no specific witness protection programme exists in Palau, section 3901(a)-(b) of Title 17 of PNC criminalizes the interference with reporting a crime. Although whistle-blowers must remain anonymous, unless the complaining person consents in writing (s.271, Title 40 of PNC), wider protection envisaged is still in draft format (House Bill No. 9-149-7).

Freezing, seizing and confiscation; bank secrecy (arts. 31 and 40)

PNC covers non-conviction-based, criminal and administrative forms of forfeiture.

Sections 701-704, 3305, 3340 and 3801 of Title 17 of PNC regulate the freezing of unlawful proceeds and property. Section 3305 provides that any property offered, conferred, agreed to be conferred, or accepted as a benefit, pecuniary benefit or compensation in the commission of money-laundering is to be forfeited to Palau.

These sections also provide for forfeiture proceedings, cover offences, property and instruments used in or intended for use in the commission of a covered offence are subject to forfeiture and exemptions, as well as forfeiture and freezing of property specifically relating to money-laundering.

The measures of seizure and administrative forfeiture are regulated in section 710 of Title 17 of PNC, up to an amount of $100,000. However, the disposition of property and its forfeiture, when it cannot be physically obtained, has substantially diminished in value or commingled with other property, is provided for in sections 701, 714, 716, 3800 and 3801 of Title 17 of PNC. Section 707 outlines the powers and duties of law enforcement officers and agencies in the seizing and forfeiture process.

All forfeited property, and the sale proceeds thereof, are distributed according to section 716 of PNC, as follows:

- 50 per cent to the governmental unit(s) whose officers or employees conducted the investigation and caused the arrest of the person whose property was forfeited;
- 25 per cent to the Attorney-General who instituted the action producing the forfeiture; and
- 25 per cent shall be distributed to the Forfeited Property Fund.

Section 713 of Title 17 of PNC reverses the burden of proof as the owner or interest-holder must show that the property is not subject to forfeiture as having been acquired through legitimate means. Bona fide third parties are protected by sections 704(b)(2)-(5) of Title 17 of PNC and Title 32 MLPC.

Section 704(a)(8) of Title 17 of PNC provides for the obtaining of bank records and other documents in forfeiture proceedings. In practice, the Attorney-General issues a letter to obtain information protected by bank secrecy, or where required, obtains a court order.

Statute of limitations; criminal record (arts. 29 and 41)

According to section 106 of Title 17 of PNC, prosecution of most offences under the Convention against Corruption is to be commenced within either three or five years after commission. The prosecution of fraud, deception or a breach of a fiduciary obligation can be commenced within three years after the discovery of the offence. The period of limitation can be tolled when the accused is continuously absent from Palau or has no reasonably ascertainable place or abode or work within Palau, but in no case shall the limitation period be extended by more than four years from the expiration of the prescribed period. Section 717 prescribes the same period of limitation for forfeiture proceedings.

Former convictions in another jurisdiction (s.664, Title 17 of PNC) can be taken into consideration.

Jurisdiction (art. 42)

Section 104 of Title 17 of PNC establishes that Palau has territorial jurisdiction when the conduct or the result of conduct that is an element of the offence occurs within the Republic.

Section 3301(e) of Title 17 of PNC provides that any element of money-laundering that occurs outside the national territory of Palau may be used as proof in the Republic as well as predicate offences committed outside the territory of Palau. If offences occur outside Palau, Palau may still exercise its jurisdiction where it is in the legitimate interest of the Republic.

As a matter of practice, Palau would consult with foreign competent authorities if it learned of similar investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings abroad in order to coordinate actions.

Consequences of acts of corruption; compensation for damage (arts. 34 and 35)

In regard to penalties, sections 618, 661-663 and 3302 of Title 17 of PNC were cited. A variety of concrete penalties are provided for, such as forfeiture of the corporate charter, revocation or restriction of business license, and increased penalties in certain cases.

The court can order restitutions for reasonable and verified losses as a result of the offences. If a fine is also ordered, the restitution and compensation will have priority (ss.656 and 718, Title 17 of PNC).

Specialized authorities and inter-agency coordination (arts. 36, 38 and 39)

The Attorney-General's Office is responsible for providing legal services to Palau. The Special Prosecutor is appointed to investigate and prosecute issues of public concern including corruption and money-laundering. The police are in the Bureau of Public Safety, which sits under the Ministry of Justice. The Director of the Bureau therefore reports to the Minister of Justice. The Divisions relevant to corruption offences include the Divisions of Criminal Investigation and of Corrections.

The FIU was established in 2002, pursuant to the Financial Institutions Act 2001 and MLPC. These laws also triggered the establishment of the Financial Institutions Commission (FIC) to supervise banks and the FIU to investigate suspicious and cash transactions above $10,000. Furthermore, section 3300 of the Chapter 33 of PNC on money-laundering, covers a vast array of private sector companies, ranging from casinos to dealers in metals and precious stones as well as trust and company service providers.

The position of the Ombudsman within the Office of the President has the responsibility "to receive grievances regarding services, programs and activities provided by the Government and its agencies; to review the merits(s) of each grievance and promptly seek to resolve and assist in the resolution of said grievances".

The Ethics Commission was established in 1999, pursuant to the Code of Ethics Act.

The Constitution provides for a Public Auditor appointed by the President and confirmed by the OEK. The operational independence of the Public Auditor is entrenched in the Constitution.

There are several memorandums of understanding (MOUs) relating to law enforcement with a thematic focus, on regional cooperation among the States of Palau, as well as a national MOU between law enforcement that includes the Bureau

of Public Safety, customs, tax, labour, immigration and the FIU. Moreover, the Public Auditor's Office has an MOU with the Office of the Special Prosecutor.

A Money-Laundering Working Group has been established and comprises of the Attorney-General, FIC Chairman, tax authority, Bureau of Public Safety and others.

The Bureau of Public Safety can receive complaints via telephone, mail (also via Facebook) or in person; tips and reports can be made anonymously. The Office of the Public Auditor can also receive complaints.

2.2. Successes and good practices

- The breadth of section 3917(a) of Title 17 of PNC, as it allows for a wide application of the offence of misconduct in public office.
- The disposition of forfeited property as an incentive for law enforcement (s.716, Title 17 of PNC).
- The court's jurisdiction to order the confiscation of the proceeds of crime irrespective of their location, pursuant to section 714 of Title 17 of PNC.
- The court's authority under section 3302 of Title 17 of PNC to restrict business, pursuant to section 618 of Title 17 of PNC, namely when a high managerial agent (as defined by s.229(c), Title 17 of PNC) is convicted of money-laundering.

2.3. Challenges in implementation

The following actions are recommended to further strengthen the existing anti-corruption framework:

- Adopt legislation to criminalize the active bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations, and consider adopting legislation to make criminal the passive version of the offence (art. 16 of the Convention against Corruption);
- Consider adopting legislation to make illicit enrichment a criminal offence (art. 20);
- Furnish a copy of the money-laundering provisions and any subsequent amendments thereto to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (art. 23, para. 2 (d));
- Establish a longer statute of limitations period or provide for the suspension of the statute where the alleged offender has evaded the administration of justice (art. 29);
- Endeavour to promote the reintegration into society of convicted persons (art. 30, para. 10);
- Adopt legislation or other appropriate measures to provide effective protection for witnesses, victims and experts, as well as whistle-blowers, in accordance with articles 32 and 33 of the Convention;
- Clearly articulate the functions of each anti-corruption body and consider harmonizing their roles, in particular administrative resources. Such bodies should be granted the necessary independence to carry out their functions

effectively and without any undue influence (i.e. grant statutory appointment of the Ombudsman) (art. 36);

- Encourage and support existing anti-corruption bodies that play a key role in preventing and fighting corruption, such as the Office of the Special Prosecutor (art. 36).

2.4. Technical assistance needs identified to improve implementation of the Convention

Palau indicated that it would require a range of technical assistance in the following areas:

- Legislative drafting/advice: arts. 16, 20 and 42 of the Convention;
- Model legislation: art. 16;
- Summary of good practices/lessons learned: arts. 16, 20, 32 and 42;
- Capacity-building programmes: arts. 32-33 and 36;
- On-site visit of expert: art. 30;
- Technological assistance: art. 32;
- Other types of assistance include: forensic accounting (art. 23); resources (arts. 30, 32, 33, 36); proposals for regional solutions (art. 33); establishment of criminal history information database to enable the sharing of information, as well as tools and resources to contact other foreign authorities (art. 41); an attachment and training to another FIU (preferably in the Pacific), updating of procurement procedures, consolidation of the existing law which is easily accessible to all (i.e. online contributing to an open government policy), and coordination process for complex corruption cases (art. 36).

3. Chapter IV: International cooperation

3.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review

Extradition; transfer of sentenced persons; transfer of criminal proceedings (arts. 44, 45 and 47)

Sections 1002 and 10.103(a) of Title 18 of PNC and the Extradition and Transfer Act of 2001 regulate extradition. While Palau does not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty, it does not use the Convention as a legal basis. Extradition may also be granted using the principle of reciprocity.

Palau requires dual criminality (s.10.103(a), Title 18 of PNC) and the conditions for extradition, including the minimum penalty requirements and grounds for refusal are outlined in sections 10.103-104. However, this does not prohibit the Republic from extraditing an individual if there are additional charges that are not criminalized under its domestic law. Additionally, Palau's legislation on embezzlement, bribery, public misconduct and so forth is broad enough to apply to all of the acts prohibited by the Convention. The principle of *aut dedere aut judicare* is applicable as a general principle of law.

The Minister of Justice or a designee may apply to the Supreme Court for a provisional arrest warrant without filing an application for extradition where there is a substantial flight risk (s.10.120(a), Title 18 of PNC).

Palau allows an extradition objection where the defendant is accused of a political offence (s.10.104, Title 18 of PNC). Section 10.102(n) defines "political offense" as any charge or conviction based on a person's political beliefs or affiliation but does not include criminal acts under the Convention.

Palau may not refuse a request for extradition on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters (s.10.103(d), Title 18 of PNC). Palau would consult with the requesting State before an extradition is refused.

Section 670 of Title 17 of PNC allows for a sentence to be served abroad and section 10.171 of Title 18 of PNC governs the transfer of convicted persons. Additionally, Palau has bilateral agreements with the United States, Taiwan Province of China and the Marshall Islands, and confirmed that the first has been successfully used on several occasions.

The transfer of criminal proceedings is not currently covered.

Mutual legal assistance (art. 46)

The Attorney-General is empowered (sections 1311 and 1313 of Title 18 of PNC) to make and act on mutual legal assistance (MLA) requests through the Minister of State, relating to investigations or proceedings instituted in Palau for serious offences, i.e. an offence that carries a prison sentence in excess of one year (s.105, Title 17 of PNC). MLA requests can be made for both natural and/or legal persons (s.112(g), Title 17 of PNC).

Gathering evidence and serving documents are governed by section 1315 of Title 18 of PNC. Moreover, the identification, freezing and tracing proceeds of crime for purposes of asset recovery are covered in the decree of the Attorney-General. Sections 706 and 707 of Title 17 of PNC also govern the seizure of property and the corresponding powers and duties of law enforcement officers and agencies.

Section 1331 of Title 18 of PNC regulates the privilege for foreign documents and section 1332 limits the use of evidence and materials obtained by mutual assistance, unless the Supreme Court of Palau permits otherwise. Palau would promptly inform the requesting State, were it not able to comply with the requirement of confidentiality. Sections 3334(c)(1)-(2) and (e) PNC Title 17 of PNC are also applicable to the privileged information. Any refusal or postponement of an MLA request would be explained to and consulted with the requesting State first (s.1311, Title 18 of PNC).

Bank secrecy may be lifted, pursuant to section 704(a)(8) of Title 17 of PNC.

Palau's Attorney-General is authorized to request a foreign State to transfer to the Republic a person in custody who consents to assist in the relevant investigation or proceedings (ss.1313(f), 1316 and 1318, Title 18 of PNC).

The Ministry of Justice is the central authority in MLA matters, but can send and receive MLA request via the Office of the Attorney-General. However, requests may only be received through the diplomatic channels. The Transnational Crime Unit (TCU), which was established in 2008 under the Bureau of Public Safety can, in

urgent circumstances, can receive MLA requests through INTERPOL. In urgent circumstances, oral requests could be received but a formal request is required before action can be taken; Palau has not received an oral request to date.

There is no regulation on the time frame of responding to MLA requests in the legislation. However, Palau is currently developing an Office Manual on the treatment of MLA requests.

The requirement to provide the identity, location and nationality of any person concerned by the MLA request falls under "give any other information that may assist in giving effect to the request", the "catch-all" paragraph of section 1314(9) of Title 18 of PNC. MLA requests are executed in accordance with the domestic law of the requested State and where possible, in accordance with the procedures contained in the specific request. If videoconferencing services were available, Palau could use them.

Palau would bear the ordinary costs of executing an MLA request while the requesting State would be consulted should the request be of substantial or extraordinary nature. Information being requested in an MLA request that is not available to the general public could be provided through an official letter or Court order.

Law enforcement cooperation; joint investigations; special investigative techniques (arts. 48, 49 and 50)

The law enforcement and specialized agencies (such as the Public Auditor's Office, the Ombudsman and FIU) in Palau are part of a large number of regional and international cooperation networks. Furthermore, cooperation is also carried out through bilateral agreements and arrangements, as well as on an ad-hoc basis.

The legal basis to carry out joint investigations is set out in sections 1311 and 1312 of Title 18 of PNC.

Special investigative techniques are limited to money-laundering and proceeds of crime are set out in sections 23 and 24 of MLPC. Section 3334 of Title 17 of PNC provides that the FIU may disclose any report or information to a foreign government agency or institution, or an international organization that performs similar functions and is subject to similar secrecy obligations.

3.2. Successes and good practices

Palau's international law enforcement cooperation, particularly in the region, is commendable.

3.3. Challenges in implementation

The following steps are recommended to further strengthen Palau's international cooperation:

- May grant extradition of a person for any of the offences covered by this Convention that are not punishable under its own domestic law (art. 44, para. 2, of the Convention);
- Consider granting extradition requests that include several separate offences, one of which is extraditable (art. 44, para. 3);

- Ensure that any extradition treaties that Palau may conclude with other Member States contain references to Convention offences as being extraditable (art. 44, para. 4);
- Consider using the Convention as a legal basis for extradition in respect of Convention offences (art. 44, paras. 4-6);
- Consider simplifying and streamlining procedures and evidentiary requirements (such as specific requirement form, internal guidelines and/or a request management system) in order to allow for extradition requests to be dealt with efficiently and effectively (art. 44, para. 9);
- Consider granting legal authority to the Attorney-General to proactively transmit information to a foreign competent authority in relation to MLA, without a prior request, where such information could assist in the investigation and prosecution of offences (art. 46, para. 4);
- Take such legislative measures as may be necessary to ensure that MLA involving non-coercive measures is afforded in the absence of double criminality (art. 46, para. 9);
- Notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the central authority designated for MLA, as well as the acceptable language for executing MLA requests (art. 46, paras. 13-14);
- Ensure that MLA is not refused on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters (art. 46, para. 22);
- Consider simplifying and streamlining procedures (such as specific requirement form, internal guidelines and/or a request management system) in order to allow for MLA requests to be dealt with efficiently and effectively (art. 46, para. 24);
- Consider the possibility of transferring criminal proceedings to and from a foreign State where it would be in the interests of the proper administration of justice, in particular where several jurisdictions are involved (art. 47);
- Consider introducing special investigative techniques, as may be necessary and within existing resources (beyond money-laundering and proceed of crime offences), and providing the corresponding training to law enforcement personnel (art. 50).